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Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [a39]

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Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [a14]

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Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. [124]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [29]

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DEATH.

On the 5th March, at "Cragside," The Park,
their infant son of Mr and Mrs. A. H. SKEETON,
aged 7 weeks and 5 days.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 6TH 1909.

The recent Opium Convention has been successful,—far more successful than its most enthusiastic supporter could have wished—in proving, what in the face of the unreasoning of faddists has ever been a disputed point, the absolute impossibility of converting a nation "by Act of Parliament." After all, there is a law of nature which, probably wisely, provides that if a nation be bent on any particular line of conduct, no power yet discovered can prevent it. It is curious here to find that the one honest man, for we cannot exactly place opium faddists any more than antivivisection faddists, or square-the-circle faddists, in the class of ultra-honest men, in the Conference, the Nanking Viceroy T'UAN FANG, saw clearly the entire drift of the arguments; and openly and unblushingly declared, what those who are possessed of a modicum of logical faculty had seen long ago, that what China wanted was not so much the abolition of opium smoking as a monopoly that would convert what was now a lost opportunity into a splendid financial success; and render China's damaged exchequer for the future quite independent of foreign aids, or, what is still more galling, foreign advice. This is the true inwardness of the Convention of the probably well-meaning, but certainly very ill-advised well-wishers to China who have just now closed their efforts at Shanghai.

It is easy to read between the lines of Bishop BAKER's very admirable closing address that the main feeling of the Convention was one of admitted failure. We are not going to raise the oft-repeated question of the morality of opium smoking; and are quite prepared to admit that it does an enormous amount of evil, but we do deprecate the modern pharisaic habit so well described by old BUTLER of "compounding for the sins we feel inclined to." By damning those we have no mind to." It is one of the cankers, in fact, at the root of our highly artificial morality of the present day, that we are perpetually bent on the search for the mote in our brother's eyes, while quite oblivious of the beam in our own. Whether like the followers of ZOROASTR we raise the principle of Evil to a height practically on a level with God himself, or whether we take the more Christian view that evil necessarily follows as a but half-developed good, the history of humanity unfortunately tells us that evil, as the world is constituted, is ever, and must be ever with us; and that the hope of exterminating evil is not one of the blessings granted to humanity. Speaking of the too ready itching current in his day, as in the present, to do good by proxy, our SAVIOUR uttered the very pertinent caution, which is sadly neglected in our day of over strained philanthropy: "Nay; lest haply while ye gather up the tares, ye root up the wheat with it."

Now in the very case of opium, the stoppage of the import of which into China these short-sighted philanthropists have set before them as a work, which they conceive will bring down a blessing upon themselves, we may well ask what has been the result of well nigh a century of preaching? It is acknowledged by all who have studied the economic aspect, that the money derived from the sale of opium was the foundation of the export trade of China; and that without this import there was no possibility of opening trade. Are they prepared to denounce the export trade as one of the evils inflicted on China through her having listened to the wiles of "John Company"? Is it not the case that the tea-drinking which largely assisted in inspiring these anti-opium demonstrations was only rendered possible by the trade they were at the moment denouncing, and is it not true that amongst the mercantile classes at least of America the opposition was largely inspired by jealousy of England's possession of India, which enabled her to take the lead in Oriental finance? One of the speakers at the Convention spoke of the Slave Trade—"Just as slavery reached a point when amongst its opponents it was no longer a mere question of morals or an academic theory, but an actual perplexing problem continually appearing in every direction, and in various forms; so has it come to be with the evil before us." Slavery has disappeared, indeed, but though the most loudly demonstrative enemy it had to face was the sentimental cry of the abolitionists—"Am I not a man and a brother?" the sentimental part of the opposition had really very little to say to the result, which was brought about by economical, rather than philanthropic reasons. The world that went frantic over WILBERFORCE's pictures of the woes of the Negro has long ceased to believe that he was either a man or a brother, and the lasting result of the unhealthy agitation has been the ruin of the West India Islands. An even worse effect of the Slave Trade, which, it may be remembered, was brought into being through false economic ideas of "cheap labour," has been the lasting injury inflicted both morally and economically on the Southern States of the American Union; an evil which still is the great unsolved problem that the United States have to face whether they will it or not.

Now similar economic falsities are actually at the bottom of much of the present opium agitation. The value of the opium production of China in 1906 is put down at 220 million taels; of opium imported, 30 million—that is to say a mere 12 per cent. The entire charge amounts to some sixty cents a head; the tobacco duties in England in the same year amounted to some 100 million taels, say the cost to the country was 150 million taels, or some tael 3.75 per head. Is anyone prepared to say that England is going to be ruined through smoking tobacco? Tobacco is a useless herb, it is confessed, but if it be useless so are most of the urbs on which the country prides itself. Attendance on concerts does not serve any useful physiological purpose, nor do handsome pictures, nor embroidered clothes; but would the country be any better off if these were strictly prohibited? It is something to say in favour of tobacco that it contributes a very large sum actually towards the general upkeep of the country, which would have to be pro-

vided in some more oppressive, and perhaps more mischievous manner else. Opium enjoys largely the same rôle in China, paying largely towards the support of the administration, while in many parts of the Empire it forms the most profitable of crops. The writer can speak from practical experience of the opium cultivating peasant of Szechuan, whom he found the most intelligent of his class; yet who, were these presumed philanthropists to have their way would be quickly reduced to the level of his hopeless and shiftless representative elsewhere. Looking at what the anti opium agitators have done in the past, they can hardly pride themselves on the result of their labours; it is notorious that the first incentive towards eating morphia proceeded from the intro duction of the morphia pill, as a cure of the opium habit. If you want to cure a flea bite, goes the old saw, apply the parts to the jaws of a bug! Such is the most effective result of anti-opium practice. Morphia was a thing unknown in China in the old days when missionaries did not preach the impossible doctrine which neither they nor their disciples were able to endure. Now morphia, to the everlasting disgrace of the preachers of the gospel of repression, forms one of the great imports of China; and worst of all these engaged in the soul destroying traffic are for the most part the anti-opium apostles.

It has, of course, ever been so in the history of the world; attempted forcible repression has ever been the first step in spreading evil practices; the evil spirit that went out of the man spent his time in wandering through rocky places seeking rest, and finding none. It was then that he resolved to go back to his old quarters, and when he returned, as the story tells us, he found them empty, swept, and refurbished with delights he had never dreamt of before. Verily China was bad enough under the old opium smoking officials of Canton, but China under the new generation of morphia injectors is more likely to be a veritable inferno.

And what after all this talk and labour, has been the practical result of the Conference? Has it accomplished, or has it been afforded the slightest chance of accomplishing with the Chinese Government, who alone can take any practical steps in the matter, anything towards hastening the downfall of opium-smoking? If it have, it has been very indistinctly silent as to the prospect. It avoids, too, telling its admirers and well wishers what the one practical man at the Congress stated without concealment, that his idea, and herein he spoke as a high and trusted officer of the Chinese Government, was that China should, taking example from France and Japan, make a huge monopoly of Opium, and so be independent of all extraneous source of supply. The deliberate wisdom of the Convention in the face of this gives the following advice to those who would wish to be impressed: "That it is highly important that drastic measures should be taken by each Government in its own territories and possessions to control the manufacture, sale, and distribution of this drug," which was doubtless highly Pickwickian. And: "that the International Opium Commission strongly urges all Governments possessing Settlements or Concessions in China, which have not yet taken effective action towards the closing of opium diavans in the said Concessions and Settlements, to take steps to that end, &c."

Why? The reason is like everything else on which we might expect light to be thrown, kept dark; but apparently only one can be alleged;—and that is to enable the Chinese Government with the greater ease to establish the desired monopoly, with the object of encouraging as far as possible the native growth within its own territories. This is a poor result after the long and anxious days spent in a hopeless task. It would have been far more straightforward to have at once acknowledged the simple truth that the whole of the agitation from beginning to end had been a dire mistake, and that it was really only an act of impertinence to have endeavoured to interfere with the internal affairs of China. What if we were to appoint an International Commission to impress on the United States Government the folly, say wickedness of eating rolls for breakfast every morning? That the practice does irreparable injury to the rising generation is not to be blinked; but, as some one suggested in a like case; ninety-five per cent of the black eyes, one meets in his daily experience are due to the ineradicable habit with some folk of always seeking to attend to other folk's business.

The Colonial Secretary notifies us that the Government of Burma has declared Hongkong an infected port.

The Chinese Government is reported to be in favour of the proposal of Prince T'ai Tse to open branches of the Ta Ching Bank in England, Germany and Japan, and to appoint experienced financiers at the head of each branch.

Two firms, one American and one German, have jointly applied to the Board of Posts and Communications for permission to construct telephones from Peking to Hankow, Nanking and Canton.

The management of the Union Church have addressed an appeal to the seat holders to provide suitable quarters for the accommodation of the church coolies who have hitherto lived on the church premises. The cost of the proposed erection is \$1200.

The trial of the two natives who were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy with attempted armed robbery at the dwelling of Captain Spink at No. 5, Lockied Terrace, at Cameron Road, Kowloon, concluded yesterday. One of the defendants was discharged, and the other was committed for trial.

Antonio Mauna, second son of the Premier of Spain, has arrived in the Philippines and will enter the employ of the Tabacalera Company on one of its stations in the Cagayan valley. Mr. Mauna was sent out by his father to learn methods of American government and administration and yet be with his own countrymen. He had recently returned to Madrid after completing an engineering course in Belgium.

The Governor-General of Netherlands India is keen upon enforcing the authority of the Government in outlying islands where control had been allowed to slacken. This determination has led to bloodshed in many cases, the latest instance, reported on February 14, being at Jilole, one of the Moluccas. There, a police inspector and two of his men were murdered by tribesmen. To avenge them, 30 soldiers set out and killed three of the murderers who fled before them. Inquiries made resulted in the arrest of the ringleaders. The guilty villagers were ordered to construct roads by way of punishment.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.	820
Hon. A. M. Thomson	10
P. N. H. Jones	10
H. G. Caldwell	10
Lefferts Knox	10
Wong Po Chun	10
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F. X. D'Almeida Castro	10
C. B. Baskin & Co.	10
N. Mody and Co.	10
The Pharmacy	10
A. Shaw	10
H. Ruttonjee	5
Kuhn and Komor	5

A summons under the Merchandise Marks Act against the British Cigarette Co., Ltd., of Shanghai a company organized under the Hongkong Ordinances, and H. A. Kelly, manager of the same, is at present engaging the attention of H. M. Police Court at Shanghai. The summons alleges that the defendants have applied or procured to be applied a false trade description to certain goods produced by them at Pootung, China. The goods alleged to have been used are: "made in U.S. of America," "Antecar Cigarettes, W. D. and H. O. Wills, Bristol and London," and "John Player and Sons." The complainant in the case was Mr. F. M. Jones. The case has been adjourned till the 12th inst. owing to the absence from Shanghai of Mr. Kesley.

Another native appeared before Mr. J. H. Kemp at Magistracy yesterday on a charge of robbery. The defendant, with two other men not in custody, is alleged to have entered a residence at 52, Des Voeux Road East, blinded the only occupant, an old woman, by throwing pepper in her eyes, removing a gold bangle from her wrist and departed with other goods and chattels. The defendant was captured when attempting to pawn the bangle at Wanchai. When he presented the bangle the pawnbroker asked him if he was willing to see the inspector. He was perfectly willing, went along to the Wanchai Police Station, and was detained. He told the police that a man who was running dropped the bangle and he picked it up. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

An Official Dinner was held at Government House last evening to which the following were invited:—General Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. May, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Sir Henry Berkeley, Captain Clinton Baker, R.N., Captain and Mrs. Wait, General Broadwood, Captain Heathcote, Mrs. Adair, Miss Port, Mr. Walsh, Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Captain Vandelaar, Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, Lord Frederick Hamilton, and Mrs. McIlister.

The following have been invited to dine at Government House to-night:—Mr. Babington, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Dundas, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Rees Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Chatham, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Hallifax.

THE "KUTSANG" BEACHED.

The Indo-China steamer Kutsang, proceeding to Japan, struck a submerged rock when entering Haitan Strait on Thursday morning, and as the ship was making water Captain Bradley made for the shore. All the passengers are safe. Captain S. Payne, the Company's marine superintendent at Shanghai is proceeding to the scene of the accident by the steamer Lohang with necessary gear.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamoisse, Laft Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

TELEGRAMS.

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THE SINGAPORE OPIUM FARM.

SINGAPORE, March 5th.

The Government has withdrawn the Receiver from the Singapore Opium Farm and has made terms with the Farmers.

It is rumoured that the Government has agreed to reduce the monthly rental from \$295,000 to \$245,000.

It is stated that the Farm sustained a loss of \$39,000 last month in consequence of the stoppage of sales to Chinese brothels.

OCEAN MAIL SUBSIDY BILL.

Tokyo, March 5th.

The Ocean Mail Subsidy Bill has been defeated by the Washington representatives.

[REUTERS SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]THE INAUGURATION OF
PRESIDENT TAFT.

LONDON, March 4th.

Mr. Taft was inaugurated as President to-day in a snowstorm.

THE KING.

LONDON, March 4th.

H. M. the King postponed his departure for Biarritz until to-day owing to the inclemency of the weather.

BLIZZARD IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON ISOLATED.

LONDON, March 5th.

Washington is isolated by a blizzard.

Sixty trains which were conveying visitors to the Presidential inauguration ceremony are snowed up.

Thousands of persons stopped at cities en route, abandoning the journey.

The inauguration ceremony was performed in the Senate Chamber instead of, as customary, on the steps of the Capitol.

PRESIDENT TAFT.

LONDON, March 5th.

President Taft reviewed the military, Naval and Civil parade in which some 40,000 persons were engaged including Bluejackets from the battle-ships which have just returned from the cruise round the world.

The illuminations were on a grand scale and were witnessed by a crowd estimated at a quarter of a million.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

STRAITS CHINESE AND THE
CHINESE NAVY.

PEKING, March 5th.

The Chinese Consul at Singapore has wired to Prince Su informing him that the Chinese merchants in the Straits Settlements are willing to subscribe a sum of \$3,000,000 for the enlargement of the Chinese Navy.

This amount will be forwarded after arrangements have been made for the establishment of a suitable naval station.

THE BANDMANN COMEDY
COMPANY.

The Company concluded their second season in Hongkong last night with the performances of "The Lady of Ostend." The amusing comedy was most successfully staged, and the interest of the audience was sustained from beginning to end. Miss Florence Hamer played Dorothy to Mr. Geach's Dick Whortles; and Mr. Douglas Vigners gave a capital interpretation of the rôle of Baron de Longueville. Mr. Thomas Sydney with his usual success took the part of Joseph Carbury.

The Company leave the Colony on their return to India, by the P. & O. mail steamer this morning.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 5th March.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ
(PUBIC JUDGE).

BANK DRAFTS AND CONTRACTS.

Judgment was given in the action brought by Man Lee Chan and Co. against the International Banking Corporation to recover \$840 amount alleged to be payable under a bank draft dated November 14th 1908. Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship stated that he had intimated at the hearing that he thought the plaintiff could not sue. Examination had confirmed that impression. He was not sure what the plaintiff's claim was; the endorsement said the amount payable on a bank draft, but Mr. Otto Kong Sing said something about conversion. He did not think plaintiff had an action in respect to conversion, but if Mr. Otto Kong Sing wished to go on he would grant an adjournment in order that he might consider the position. But, in that case, he would order pleadings. Of course if the plaintiffs were successful, he (his Lordship) would consider what order should be made in respect of the costs up to date.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing asked for a week's adjournment, and his Lordship consented.

TRAGEDY AT SHATIN.

COOLIE KILLED ON AERIAL ROPEWAY.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. H. Kemp, sitting as coroner, and Messrs. Catchick, F. M. X. de Figueiredo and G. G. S. Foryth, jurors, an inquiry was held into the cause of death of a coolie named Yan Sam, who was killed on the aerial ropeway at Shatin.

Dr. Nada's evidence showed that deceased met his death by dislocation of the neck.

Dr. J. W. Hartley, medical officer in charge on the Kowloon-Canton railway, British section, deposed to not receiving notice of the death until the following day, owing to the notice going astray. He generally saw all dead bodies on the railway. In this case the body was buried before he knew about it, and he did not know whether a permit had been issued.

The Coroner questioned Sergeant Willis on this point, but the sergeant stated that he did not know, as the medical authorities had taken charge of the body.

A Chinese witness who was stationed at the upper end of the ropeway stated that deceased was working there with other coolies. He was standing on some wood which was just clear of the wheel. Witness told deceased to go away and he walked a little further away and said "I'll right, start the car." Witness then sent a message to the lower station to start the car, and the car was started. Then the wood on which deceased was standing began to vibrate; he appeared to get frightened, fell down and became entangled in the winding gear. Witness telephoned to the lower station and the car was stopped, but he could not extricate deceased until some Europeans arrived. Then he was dead.

The Coroner—Did you never get definite instructions with regard to keeping people clear of the wheel?

Witness—On this occasion I was told to tell the men to go away, and I did.

Wong San, declared, stated that he was working with deceased on the day of his death. They were both painting. After a telephone message had been received from below the last witness told them to walk away, as the car was about to start. Deceased said, "There's no fear, all right." Then the car started, he got frightened, and fell down. He had time to get away before the starting of the car.

Mr. J. White, Superintendent of the tunnel at Shatin, was the next witness. He said the ropeway was indirectly under his supervision, and there were definite instructions given to the employees at either station to give notice when a car was starting, and to warn people to keep out of the danger zone. Witness concluded his evidence by remarking that the wonder was that there were not more accidents than there are, seeing the inexperienced men working on the ropeway.

The jury returned a verdict that the cause of death was dislocation of the neck, and that it was brought about by an accident.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND
FALSE PRETENCES.

A case concluded before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday in which a native named Wong Chu Fan was charged on two counts of forgery, and on two counts of obtaining money by false pretences. The story of the prosecution alleges that the defendant was employed some five years ago as a foki in the Un Fat firm of Pakhoi. Having been dismissed from that firm, he came to Hongkong at the beginning of this year and represented himself to several firms here, customers of the Un Fat, as a foki of the Pakhoi firm. Having regard to his position, and to the fact that he spoke the Pakhoi dialect fluently, the masters of two firms here advanced him \$20 and \$10 respectively. Then he went to Messrs. A. P. Marty and Co. and asked if there were any letters from the Pakhoi firm for Wong Kim Tong, the manager of a shop at 36, Bonham Strand. A letter was handed to him, which he said to have opened and added to the contents of an order requesting the firm to pay him \$20. This letter, noticing a difference in the hand writing, asked the defendant to write a promissory note for the amount. The promissory note was written there and then and handed to Wong Kim Tong, who observed that the addition to his letter was in the same handwriting. Thereupon he taxed the defendant with stealing and forging his letter, and brought about his arrest.

His Worship heard the last of the evidence yesterday, and committed the defendant for trial.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS".]

SIR,—The complaint made by the Straits Opium Farmer that the Government policy has destroyed the profits of the farm is certain to be re-echoed by the opium farms elsewhere as the result of the pious resolutions framed by the late International Commission. If the Straits Government is going to father the farm by appointing a receiver it is plain enough that either the opium trade must continue with the Government as opium farmer or it will liquidate the business and take upon itself the burden of the whole loss incurred thereby. And to stretch the point further, it would mean that the monopoly which the Viceroy Tuan has pleaded for in China would be made an urgent necessity for India in view of the heavy prospective deficit which the Indian Treasury has to face, and which the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England will have to take into consideration later on in framing his future budgets.

Now in order to bring it home to the anti-opiumists it is necessary to tell them that their efforts have only gone to strengthen China's hands in obtaining the monopoly for which she has been striving all along. The labours of the agitators may seem not to have been in vain, for politically it is a gain to them, but the outcome is a loss for the Government, even though India is prepared in future to meet her loss and to cover the present immediate deficit, which is not a small amount. On the other hand, when China by degrees finds that she can emulate the example of her neighbours, the Japanese, by establishing a monopoly on the plea that it is a certain method of curtailing the import, she will not readily forego the opportunity. After all, the be-all and end-all of the efforts of our friends will be that the trade will pass from the hands of the British importers to the Chinese Government. No doubt the astute Viceroy saw all this and encouraged the agitators in their efforts to induce their Governments to lend support to the good cause. And so at the Conference he openly avowed his policy and avoided any prevarication; he took the bull by the horns in pleading for a monopoly as the best means of dealing with the opium evil.

After the agitators have finished patting each other on the back, it will be interesting to watch how they take the discovery that their labours and their prayers have achieved such an end. Would their efforts not have been better directed if they had given their attention to the suppression of the social evil in their own countries, which when compared with opium is as "the lamb before the lion." Let alone alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics for the nonce, the social evil has sapped the life blood of bygone nations and is today a cancer at the heart of others. Thousands, if not millions, have been swept away by this terrible vice since the days of luxurious Greece and Rome, and yet no universal invocation to the Almighty, no international efforts have been exerted, no commissions have been appointed yet to cope with the terrible plague which is as devastating today as it has been in past ages. We see it stalking shamelessly in the cities of the most civilised countries of the West carrying to the mouth of hell thousands of our youths and young men. When the Chinese see all this in civilised countries will they not turn round and question our boasted civilisation? They will surely say that they who are supposed to be heathens and uncivilised, having no dogmas from a divinely inspired book to guide them, have succeeded in a short space of time in completely banishing this evil which has been with them for centuries while we can only eat humble pie because we have not been able to cope with the drinking evil which they consider much worse than the opium habit. China can boast that among her four hundred million inhabitants not a single drunken individual can be found like the drunkards so often picked up in the wretched streets of civilised countries. Their success in this matter makes our position as mentors to China somewhat ridiculous.

Apart from this comparison, the most serious aspect of the question is the loss which the British Government would have to face and which China cannot make up in view of her ambitious schemes of reform.

What is the outcome of the Commission? Pious resolutions have been passed and it has been agreed that each country shall deal with the matter as it thinks best. It was not stated who is to watch China—who is to act as policeman for the other nations? This question, if it was discussed, has not been made public, and when it is discussed we may expect a repetition of the Algeiras Commission fiasco.—Yours truly, D.S.G.

THE CHURCH IN KOREA.

The Church of England Mission to Korea, which works in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has issued an appeal for additional help and subscriptions, as recent political developments and the general awakening in the Far East during the last two decades call loudly for the immediate strengthening of the Church in the Peninsula. There are urgently needed four priests, one to act as chaplain to Bishop Turner in Seoul, another to train the native catechists, and the remaining two to work among the Koreans and Japanese immigrants; one doctor for service in the country districts, and five ladies for work among women. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to Bishop Turner, has expressed his keen interest in the mission, and states that there is no portion of the Far East where there is more abundant promise of harvest than in Korea, where the Archbishop of York emphasises the great claims which the mission has upon the church at home for recognition and support. An added income of £1,500 per annum will be necessary if those additional requirements are to be met, and offers of personal and financial assistance should be sent to the Rev. E. J. Childs Clarke, 5, Amen-court, St. Paul's Cathedral.

HUNTED DOWN.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE FOR THREE YEARS.

Details of the murder of the Chief Excise Officer in the New Territory in the year 1906, a full account of which appeared in the *Daily Press* at the time, will not yet have been forgotten by many of our readers. It will be remembered that on February 2nd, 1906, Mr. Chau Hong Chan, an energetic official connected with the Opium Farm, who lived in a matchbox at Tai-po, was murdered by eight Chinese, two of whom were his chair coolies. The facts recorded at the time showed that six men were admitted to his matchbox by the chair coolies in the early morning hours, that the unfortunate excise officer was taken unawares, and in the desperate struggle which followed he was strangled. Robbery appeared to be the motive of the assassins, but it seemed as if they had been induced to more violent measures than they anticipated. Three of the robbers were arrested later in Hongkong, were found guilty by a jury at the Supreme Court, and expiated their crime on the scaffold. The other five made good their escape into Chinese territory, but Nemesis has been dogging their heels, and a few weeks ago two of the miscreants were apprehended at Nantao.

Sergeant Willis, who is stationed at Tai-po, has been on the trail of the two men for the last four months, and succeeded in bringing about their arrest at the town mentioned. The culprits were charged before the Sun On magistrate at Nantao, and after a three days' trial were found guilty. One of the defendants admitted being a participant in the crime, but the other maintained his innocence. The Tao-tai has sentenced the man who pleaded guilty to be beheaded, and the other defendant to be flogged until he does admit. This course with regard to the second prisoner has been resorted to, we understand, because the death sentence cannot be passed in China until a prisoner admits his guilt. So long, therefore, as the second defendant maintains his innocence, he may save his life, but else it is out in jail.

GEO. FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report of this Company is as follows:—The Directors have now to submit to the shareholders the Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The Directors regret that for the first time in the history of the Company, the accounts show a debit balance to be carried forward to the new year. The amount of this balance is \$7,421.92. This unfortunate result has been brought about mainly by the heavy legal expenses incurred in contesting unsuccessfully a claim made against your Company by a sub-contractor.

DIRECTORS: Mr. Percy Tester was invited to join the Board of Directors during the year. He now retires in accordance with the Articles of Association, but offers himself for re-election.

AUDITOR: The Accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, who offers himself for re-election.

A. RODGER, Chairman.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1908.

LIABILITIES.

Capital—	
10,000 shares of \$25 each, \$450,000	
10,000 shares issued and fully paid	\$270,000.00
Reserve fund	42,986.73
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation loan account (secured by mortgages)	137,475.09
Amount received in advance on account of contract in hand	2,500.00
Sundry creditors	12,703.06
	\$465,662.88

ASSETS.

Value of land and buildings at Wanchai and North Point as per last report \$300,750.86 |

Value of machinery, plant, launches and office furniture as per last report \$57,627.53 |

Additions during the year 2,097.05 |

Sold during the year \$ 30.00 \$59,724.05 |

Written off for depreciation 1,694.58 |

\$1,724.58 |

Value of stock in trade as per valuer's certificate 58,000.00 |

Value of work in progress as per valuer's certificate 75,950.73 |

Cash on hand 6,094.58 |

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 242.36 |

Mercantile Bank of India Limited 10,465.93 |

Investments 328.53 |

Sundry debtors 750.00 |

Profit and loss account 5,657.97 |

7,421.92 |

\$465,662.88 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To salaries \$11,470.00 |

To crown rent and taxes 1,254.20 |

To depreciation on plant account 1,694.58 |

To legal expenses and amount of judgement \$16,673.65 |

To amount of bad debts written off 1,938.21 |

18,611.86 |

By balance \$ 33,040.64 |

Cr.

By balance of last year's account \$3,726.91 |

By balance of working account 21,743.14 |

By transfer fees 3.00 |

By bonus from Insurance Company 1.36 |

By dividend on investments 45.00 |

By interest 99.31 |

By balance 7,421.92 |

\$ 33,040.64 |

LOCAL SPORT.

To-day's engagements are:

Telegraphs	v.	Civil Service
R.G.A.	v.	Police
Craigengower	v.	Kowloon
H.K. "A"	v.	R.E.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Y.M.C.A.	v.	R.G.A.
B.O.C.	v.	R.E.
Naval Yard	v.	Lusitano

SHIELD FOOTBALL.

The semi-final between the Bulls and the Keat will be played on Monday, and the winners in that match will meet the Bedford in the final on Saturday next.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Had the R.A.M.C. been able to play the Bulls to-day, as provisionally arranged, they would have completed their league fixtures. The R.G.A. have two matches to play, the R.E. three, Bulls four, Y.M.C.A. four, B.O.C. four, Lusitano four, and the Naval Yard five, all including to-day's matches.

Y.M.C.A. v. R.G.A.

To be played on the military ground, kick off at 2 p.m. Sergt. Walsh will officiate as referee. Teams—Y.M.C.A. Atkins; Van Ginkel and McCubbin; Hunter, Wharton and Gregory; Weaver and Kelly; Hamilton; Bishop and Heigh. The Artillery are expected to turn out their eleven who did duty on Tuesday.

B.O.C. v. R.E.

The match will be played at Causeway Bay, kick off at 4 p.m. The referee will be Corp. Edwards. The B.O.C. will be represented by Kham; Abbas and Abbas; Chew, Wong and Cordeiro; Wilson and Goldenberg; Blakemore; Parslow and Chunyut. Reserves—White and Jex. The Engineers expect to put the same eleven in the field as played on Tuesday.

NAVAL YARD v. LUSITANO.

The venue is the Naval ground, kick off at 2.45 p.m. Mr. Storrie will act as referee. The Naval Yard team will be Howells; Joughin and Harding; Dunlavy, Glover and Denning; Lethbridge and Gillespie; Watkins; Pascoe and Cornes.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. v. KOWLOON C.C.

The above match will take place at Kowloon this afternoon, commencing at 2.15 p.m. The Craigengower team will be as follows—L. E. Lammet (Capt.), A. O. Brown, R. Bass, E. H. Viveshi, H. L. Manderson, A. Osman, J. D. Norris, R. Pestonji, L. A. Ross, J. D. Kinnaird and S. B. Bettiwara.

H.K. "A" TEAM v. R.E.

The following have been selected to represent the "A" team in the above match this afternoon on the home ground commencing at 2.15 p.m.—W. C. D. Turner, H. E. Makin, D. K. Anderson (The Bulls), E. J. H. Haughton, 105th Mahrattas, E. A. Fowler, E. C. Oliver, R.N., Rev. W. H. Mandrell, R.N., A. P. Daahwood, Flag Lt. H. B. Mulleneux, R.N., E. Irving, J. H. Chalmers.

SHOOTING.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The members of the H. K. Volunteer Reserve Association are reminded that the last shoot for the Medal Cup takes place to-day and to-morrow at King's Park Range. The Douglas Cup will be competed for next week-end, and special pools will be shot on the two succeeding week-ends.

H.K. VOLUNTEER CADETS.

There will be a competition for prizes this afternoon at 2 p.m. on the Range at Victoria School.

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY COMPANY.

The first shoot for a Cup presented by Captain Wood will take place at Tai Hang Range this afternoon commencing at 3 p.m. sharp.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Per cent.
Civil Service	13	10	2	1	81.81	
H.K. "B"	10	9	1	0	80.80	
Hongkong "A"	10	6	1	3	71.42	
Telegraphs	13	8	3	2	55.45	
Craigengower	13	5	5	3	25.00	
R. G. Artillery	11	3	7	1	40.00	
Kowloon	12	2	9	1	63.63	
Royal Engineers	10	1	7	2	75.00	
Hongkong Police	12	1	9	2	80.00	
A win counts 1 point.						
A loss					0	
A draw					0	

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 5th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression lying to the Southward of the Loochoos yesterday, has moved towards E.N.E. and is now situated to the Westward of the Bonins.

The barometer has risen over the Loochoos and N.E. Japan, and fallen over China particularly in the North.

A rather deep depression is moving Eastwards over the continent to the North of the Gulf of Pechili, and the highest pressure is now shown over N.E. Japan.

Moderate to light monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	N.E. and E. winds, mod. to light.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by the International Opium Commission to be submitted to the respective Governments represented:—*Be it resolved:*

1. That the International Opium Commission recognizes the unserving sincerity of the Government of China in its efforts to eradicate the production and consumption of Opium throughout the Empire, the increasing body of public opinion among their own subjects by which those efforts are being supported; and the real, though unequal, progress already made in a task which is one of the greatest magnitude.

2. That in view of the action taken by the Government of China in suppressing the practice of Opium smoking, and by other Governments to the same end, the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation concerned move its own Government to take measures for the gradual suppression of the practice of Opium smoking in its own territories and possessions, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned.

3. That the International Opium Commission finds that the use of opium in any form otherwise than for medical purposes is held by almost every participating country to be a matter for prohibition or for careful regulation; and that each country in the administration of its system of regulation purports to be aiming, as an opportunity offers, at progressively increasing stringency. In recording these conclusions the International Opium Commission recognizes the wide variations between the conditions prevailing in the different countries, but it would urge on the attention of the Governments concerned the desirability of a re-examination of their systems of regulation in the light of other countries dealing with the same problem.

4. That the International Opium Commission finds that each Government represented has strict laws which are aimed directly or indirectly to prevent the smuggling of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations into its respective territories. In the judgment of the International Opium Commission it is also the duty of all countries to adopt reasonable measures to prevent at ports of departure the shipment of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations, to any country which prohibits the entry of any Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations.

5. That the International Opium Commission finds that the unrestricted manufacture, sale and distribution of Morphine already constitute a grave danger, and that the Morphine habit alone, if unchecked, would be a serious menace to the health and morals of the people. The International Opium Commission, therefore, desires to urge strongly on all Governments that it is highly important that drastic measures should be taken by each Government in its own territories and possessions to control the manufacture, sale and distribution of this drug, and also of such other derivatives of Opium as may appear on scientific inquiry to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill effects.

6. That as the International Opium Commission is not constituted in such a manner as to permit the investigation from a scientific point of view of Anti-Opium remedies and of the properties and effects of Opium and its products, but deems such investigation to be of the highest importance, the International Opium Commission desires that each Delegation shall recommend this branch of the subject to its own Government for such action as that Government may think necessary.

7. That the International Opium Commission strongly urges all Governments possessing Concessions or Settlements in China, which have not yet taken effective action towards the closing of opium dens in Western China. The Commission recommends that each Delegation move its Governments to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in the Concessional districts, Concessions, and Settlements in China.

OPIUM IN INDO-CHINA.

REPLACING LOST REVENUE BY A LOTTERY. The Government of Indo-China has appointed an Opium Commission which took evidence at Saigon, to inquire into the extent of the consumption of the drug in the Colony, the best way to stop opium smoking, and the devising of ways and means to replace the loss of revenue that would result from a suppression policy.

The report which has just been published will not quite satisfy anti-opium fanatics. A *Haiphong* newspaper, *Annuaire Tonkinoise*, which summarizes the report says that according to the Commission, opium-smoking is uncommon among Europeans in the Colony. As to the natives it is unknown almost among the cultivator class. Among the well-to-do classes there are not many opium smokers. It is, however, prevalent among the Chinese section of the population, but not to such an extent as in China.

Opium smoking is very common in Upper Tonkin and Laos which lie on the Chinese frontier and into which the drug is imported from Yunnan in Western China. The Commission are agreed as to the evil results of excessive opium smoking, and as regards the benefits of measures taken to root out the habit. But they are against the idea of making it a crime to smoke the drug, and consider it to be unjust to punish officials who smoke. The only remedy they recommend is to put the consumption of opium under restriction. The restrictions are a slow increase in the price of manufactured opium; forbidding the sale of opium by-products; sales of opium to be limited to the shops; and the gradual closing of public opium shops, beginning with those in the small towns. Besides this, anti-opium teaching should be given in schools. Anti-opium placards and posters in public places are expected to take good effect. Finally, all smokers should be shut out of the public service.

The Commission found it difficult to recommend substitutes for the opium revenue, which yields yearly about six millions of francs. It would not be advisable to increase the land assessment, the poll tax, or the taxes on salt and spirits. Any fresh taxation should fall on the Chinese section of the community who pay the opium revenue, in the shape of heavier customs duties on articles they consume. This morally applies to the shrinkage of revenue arising from restricting opium consumption. A prohibition policy calls for more far-going measures such as increasing the taxes on tobacco and petroleum. The Commissioners shrink from recommending the establishment of a gambling farm. Instead of it, they advise the starting of a lottery in the style of those conducted in Europe.

AN ARMY OF THE EMPIRE.

STATEMENT BY MR. HALDANE.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, speaking at a dinner of the 4th London Howitzer Brigade R.F.A. at the Ritz Hotel last month, made an important announcement.

"We are," he said, "in negotiation with the Dominions Overseas with a view to the creation and constitution of an Army of the Empire and not of this country merely. I am a believer in the policy of keeping up to the necessary standard of the day, whether it be in matters military or in matters naval—(cheers)—and such adjustments and movements as are from time to time made by the world must be met by the component countries of the world on the same footing and with a due relation to each other." At the outset Mr. Haldane said that that forenoon he was engaged for some time with the experts of the General Staff, surveying the position in which they stood and the road that lay in front of them. They were none of them without consciousness of the obstacles that had to be surmounted and the ground that had to be traversed. But they believed they saw their way on one condition—continuity of policy. Continuity was essential. After all it was only a comparatively little of the way that they had traversed. In their scrutiny that morning they found no flaw in the chain, but the chain so far as the chain had yet been extended but the chain must be still further extended. Some critics spoke of the smallness of the training of the Territorial Force, but he believed that as the inception of the citizen army entered more fully into the minds of the nation there would be an amount of voluntary training put in by officers and men such as would astonish those who thought everything was to be measured by what was laid down in the regulations. It was the spirit of the thing, the mind that was putting the thing, the amount of work outside the regulations that was the true measure of the training of the force. There was no doubt that week by week the country was being imbued more and more with the knowledge of the possible utility of the citizen army. What had been striking was the way in which, in the last few weeks, this idea seemed to have been taking hold of the mind of the nation. People said that London could not be awakened. He had had a great deal to do with London in his time. He tried to organize London for education, and he found London, if one worked hard enough, wonderfully responsive in education. He thought that all who had watched the course of events in the last three weeks in London had seen that London could be wonderfully responsive also from a military point of view. (Cheers.) A great play had been occupying the minds of the people lately—great because the author had hit upon and expressed the doubts of the time. The movement, the call to a sense of national duty which the accident of this play being placed on the stage had set on foot, had been backed and splendidly backed by the Press. (Cheers.) Not all newspapers had been consistently or wisely about the Territorial Force but the great bulk of them had been so. There was another man to whom they owed much, Lord Esher. Since Thursday, Lord Esher told him, about 5,000 applications had come in for enrolment in the Territorial Force in the County of London. Then another very remarkable fact was that in the last two days—up to six o'clock that night—over 100 applications, so Lord Esher informed him, had been received for commissions as officers. Then, Lord Esher told him, that all the yeomen were full up, all the Heavy Batteries had been conscripted, and the Royal Engineers, the 1st Division Transport Supply Column, and last but not least the London Scottish. Their own brigade, too, was close upon its establishment, only 40 short. The appeal made by the London Scottish the other day was an appeal which he was convinced would be repeated with effect next Saturday. There would be units of the Territorial Force paraded through the streets and impressing upon the civilian population the reality of the situation. The beginning of new things—things that were new because they were based on scientific conceptions which had been worked out by some of the most brilliant officers of the General Staff of the British Army to-day. They had tried to do the best keeping in view always what was practical. "I believe," said Mr. Haldane in conclusion, "that the Territorial Force is practical. I believe that it will result in filling up units in a complete structure, and I believe that by its example and its educative influence it will lead to the placing of this country upon a sound basis for its own defence."

THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

It will be remembered that some time ago we reported in our columns, says the *N.C. Daily News*, the arrival of a Cantonese, by name Ho Chen-huan, in Shanghai, from Canton, in connection with the *Fatshan* incident, in which a Portuguese ticket collector on board the steamer *Fatshan* was alleged to have caused a Chinese passenger's death by kicking him violently. Ho Chen-huan came with the object of stirring up Chinese feelings on the subject, on the ground that neither the Portuguese Consul nor the Chinese authorities had taken steps which afforded the Canton public satisfaction in the matter.

On the afternoon of Feb. 27th at 2 o'clock a large mass meeting was held in the Cantonese Hospital in Haining Road, which was attended by several hundred people, mostly Cantonese. Mr. Ho opened the meeting by recapitulating the *Fatshan* incident, and stated that the Portuguese Consul had not replied to the Viceroy, who had written to him several times. Mr. Huang Yu-kan then delivered an impressive speech and brought it home to his audience that unless Chinese displayed a united front, foreign aggression would be regarded as no weightier than "wild goose feathers" in foreign eyes. Resolutions were then passed with acclamation to the effect that telegrams be dispatched to the Viceroy at Canton, the Waipara and the Portuguese Minister at Peking asking for severe punishment of the offender. Mr. Hsiao-shih, Editor of the *Eastern Times* drew up the telegram and Mr. Cheng Hsi-ku, Editor of *Public Opinion* was appointed "treasurer of the contribution fund which reached over \$200."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tosa Maru* (American Line) left Shanghai on the 4th inst., and is expected here on the 7th inst.

The H.A. Line str. *Westphalia* left Shanghai on the 4th inst., and may be expected here on the 6th inst. a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kanama Maru* (Australian Line) left Hainan Island on the 4th inst., and is expected here on the 15th inst.

The Indo-China str. *Sutong* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 3rd inst., and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.

The C.P.E. str. *Monteagle* arrived Shanghai at 10 a.m. yesterday, and left again at 7 p.m. same day for Nagasaki where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

HEMORRHOIDS SORES AND ECZEMA

Accompanied by Terrible Itching—A Complicated and Most Distressing Case—Well-known Remedies Failed to Cure—Doctor Thought an Operation Necessary—Then

CUTICURA PROVED ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY

"I am now eighty years old and one morning, three years ago, I was taken with a hard pain in my right side. In two days I had an attack of piles (hemorrhoids), bleeding and protruding. The doctor gave me some medicine and an ointment for them which helped me some but I had to keep

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. E. L. KRAUSS, Mr. W. P. GRAY will take charge of the Agency here.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE SOUTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [427]



HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On Saturday, the 6th March:—
From Western Defences in a South-Westerly to Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 a.m., and finishing at 1 p.m.

On Monday, the 8th March:—
From Eastern Defences in an Easterly and North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 10 p.m.

On Tuesday, the 9th March:—
From Chin Lan Chu and Devil's Peak over the area One Rise, More, Buffalo Hill, Calf's Head and Razor Hill, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 10.30 a.m., and finishing at 2 p.m.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All Ships, Junks and Other Vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [428]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1893.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EDGAR ALLEN & Co., Ltd., of Imperial Steel Works, Tinsley, Sheffield, in England have on the 5th day of August, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK:—



in the name of EDGAR ALLEN & Co., Ltd., who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following Goods in the following Class:—

IRON and STEEL in CLASS 5.

Dated the 5th day of March, 1909.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship "RIGEL," Captain J. Sievert, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 11 a.m.

For Freight and further information apply to
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [431]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADER REPORT is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News.
Leading Articles:
Valks at Peking.
Hongkong Opium Question.
Consular Report.
An Imperial Army.
Welshes.
Random Reflections.
Hongkong News.
Chinese Representation on the Sanitary Board.
Launch at Kowloon.
Sanitary Board.
Supreme Court.
Canton-Hankow Railway.
Turbulent Yamati.
Struggle Death at Yamati.
Suppression of Opium Smoking in Kwang-tung.
Opium Commission.
Hongkong University Scheme.
Company Reports:
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.
Union Waterboat Company, Ltd.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.
Shanghai Dividends.
Company Meetings:
China Insurance Company, Ltd.
Attempted Stealing in a Jeweller's shop.
Gambling at the Races.
Old "Hongkong Regiment."
Manila Extradition Case.
Hongkong Opium Divans Closed.
Canton River Collision Case.
Hongkong Porting Appeal.
Murder of Mr. Brooke.
Board of Communications.
Abducting Bank Sheriff.
Combating Rinderpest in the Philippines.
British Flag at Sea.
Japan Notes.
Valks at Peking.
Kulangsu (Amoy) Municipal Council.
Shipping Notes.
Correspondence:
Tokyo Tramways.
Japanese Shipping Subsidies.
Hongkong Tramways.
Shanghai Trade.
Hongkong General in Korea.
Far Eastern Telegrams.
Straits Opium Farm.
Commercial.
Shipping.
Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each or 51 Cash for three copies.
Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance, postage 52.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1909.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will, by Order of the Mortgagee, be offered for Sale by Mr. Geo. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1909, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Each Lot subject to a reserved price.

Lot 1. INLAND LOT 1050, with No. 13, Shaikwan Road thereon. Area 1050 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 2. INLAND LOT 1052, with No. 14, Shaikwan Road thereon. Area 1050 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 3. THE R.P. OF SHAIKWAN LOT 59, with part of No. 34, Main Street, Shaikwan East thereon. Area 527 Square feet. Proportion of Crown Rent \$1.51 per annum. Term 999 years from 25th June, 186.

Lot 4. ABERDEEN INLAND LOT 63, with No. 10, Aberdeen thereon. Area 4350 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 26th December, 1860.

Lot 5. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 179, with Nos. 77, 79, 81 and 83, Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui thereon. Area 2950 Square feet. Crown Rent \$33 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 6. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 179, with Nos. 85 and 87, Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui thereon. Area 1500 Square feet. Crown Rent \$20 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 7. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 198, with Nos. 157, 159, 161 and 163, Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui thereon. Area 2175 Square feet. Crown Rent \$30 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 8. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 684, with No. 63, Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$6 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th June, 1896.

Lot 9. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 709, with Nos. 1 and 3, Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui thereon. Area 1250 Square feet. Crown Rent \$4 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1896.

Lot 10. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 810, with No. 24, Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1899.

Lot 11. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 811, with No. 42, Kramer Street, Tai Kok Tsui thereon. Area 850 Square feet. Crown Rent \$6 per annum. Term yearly.

Lot 12. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 791, with No. 8, Main Street, Fookshing thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 13. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 792, with No. 6, Main Street, Fookshing thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 14. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 793, with No. 4, Main Street, Fookshing thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 15. KOWLOON INLAND LOT 794, with No. 2, Main Street, Fookshing thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the AUCTIONEER or to MR. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor for the Vendor, 54, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [430]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersecretary at 12.30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 9th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd inst. to the 9th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [357]

GEO. FENWICK & COMPANY, LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Hongkong Hotel on SATURDAY, 13th day of March, 1909, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and electing Director and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 13th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN I. ANDREW,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [416]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, King's Building, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [400]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, King's Building, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [401]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. PAUL SUEDEHAUS, having retired from our Employment, CEASES to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

Mr. CARL AHRENDT has been authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration from this Date.

MELCHERS & Co.
Canton, the 3rd March, 1909. [407]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of Merchants and Commission Agents heretofore carried on under the Firm name of "HARRY WICKING & Co., at Victoria, Hongkong, up to the 30th day of April, 1907, has been from the First day of April, 1907, assigned to and will henceforth be carried on by WALTER CLARET DREW and JOHN OWEN HUGHES together under the said Firm name of "HARRY WICKING & Co." on their own account, and who will be responsible for all debts and engagements of the said business as and from the First day of May, 1907, and who will pay and receive all debts owing from and to the said business in the regular course of business. WITNESS our hands at Victoria, Hongkong, this 25th day of February, 1909.

HANNAH WICKING,
the Executrix of HARRY WICKING, Deceased,
by her Attorney,
MATTHEW CLEMENT STEPHENS,
W. CLEMENT DREW,
J. OWEN HUGHES.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 16th March, 1909, at 5.15 p.m.

By Order,
JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary. [408]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after the 1st March, the Selling Price of Ice, will be Reduced to ONE CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [311]

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

Special Selections for South China.

CHINA EXPRESS CO.
3, Duddell Street, Hongkong,
Shipping and Insurance Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [50]

ICE

1 CENT PER POUND.

MANUFACTURED from Pure Distilled Water. Quality unexcelled. For Sale at Our Depot No. 51, Des Vaux Road.

Send for Pass Book or Tickets.

ORIENTAL BREWERY LTD.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1909. [343]

JUST WHAT IS REQUIRED.

INDIA LINEN, INDIA NAINSOOK

INDIA MADAPOLAM, INDIA

LONGCLOTH and INDIA MUSLIN.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [41]

TO LET

OFFICES TO LET.

2 ROOMS, No. 19, Queen's Road Central, First Floor, above Messrs. A. Ling & Co.'s Store.

Apply to—
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [402]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. [102]

TO LET.

N.O. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS,

Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

"ERANEE BUNGALOW" Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [399]

TO LET.

N.O. 41, WYNDHAM STREET, Five

Rooms, with Servants' Quarter, from 1st March, 1909.

Apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
9, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [398]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [98]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"FUNG-SHUI" THE PEAK. To be Let

Furnished for 8 months or longer.

Apply—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors,
8, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909. [110]

TO LET

TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [194]

TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 3, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

A 6-ROOMED HOUSE Furnished or Unfurnished at the Peak.

GLENSHIEL next to Plantation Road, Tram Station. Furnished 5 Rooms, for 6 Months from 5th May, 1909.

C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kellett, from 1st April to end of June, 1909.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, First & Top Floors, (over Caldwell MacGregor), OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

A GODOWN in Duddell Street.

Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED, No. 7, Caine Road, Electric Light and Fans, from 1st of June for 7 months.

For further particulars apply to—
BUMANN & BERBLINGER,
15 & 17, Connaught Road.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [403]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yanmat, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. [103]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.

Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE "GROVE," MACDONNELL ROAD, from the 15th of March, 1909, for 12 months.

Unfurnished—Nos. 8 and 10, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 6 Large Rooms each. Can be let together or separately.

Apply to—
Messrs. PERCY SMITH & SETH,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909. [213]

TO LET.

COAL YARD. Immediate Possession.

A PORTION OF THE COMPOUND of Marine Lot, No. 42, Wanchai, Praya East.

Apply to—
N. MODY & CO.,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. [107]

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, A PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 35 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

TO LET.

ROOMS in HOTEL MANSIONS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [104]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.) Rents Low.

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. SASSON & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [105]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 & 5, LYEMOON VILLAS,

Kowloon. Electric Light installed.

Apply to—
LEO D'ALMADA & CASTRO,
No. 10, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909. [272]

TO LET.

N.O. 47, CAINE ROAD (next to Forest Lodge). Suitable for a Boarding House, School, College or Family Residence. Recently painted and renovated throughout. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—
CHATER & MODY,
Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [248]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in MOUNTAIN VIEW for one or two years.

Apply—
DENNY & BOWLEY,
Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [219]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in REPOIN TERRACE, No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

"HATHERLEIGH" Conduit Road. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road and 4th Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [97]

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED ... £1,250,000
PAID-UP ... £562,000
RESERVE FUND ... £210,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months ... 4 per cent.

For 6 " ... 3 1/2 per cent.

For 3 " ... 2 1/2 per cent.

EVAN ORMISTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd April 1908. [23]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, London, Lyons, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Port Arthur, Mukden, Chongchun.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. annum

" " " 6 " 4 " "

" " " 3 " 3 " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [524]

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP ... Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsingtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:

KOENIGLICHE SBEREINIGUNG (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.

England is the Home
of Good Tailoring—
London the Fashion
Centre of the World.

AN IMPORTANT SAVING
Can be effected if you order your clothes from London.

JOHN J. M. BULT,
Cash Tailor.

140, Fenchurch St., London, Eng.,
has a Special Department in his business for attending to the requirements of those abroad, where the same personal attention is given which has built up his reputation at home. He guarantees the best quality cloth—the best styles also.

PRICES are as follows:
Frock Coat (Vest) from 85/-
Dress Suit (Gilets) from 85/-
Lounge Suit from 85/-
Norfolk and Knicker from 85/-
A choice of Tweeds, Flannels, Cheviots and Serges may be had. Kindly state which required—and the colour—when writing for patterns. Self-measurement forms on application. As a register is kept of all Customers' measures, an accurate fit is guaranteed.

RIDING BREECHES
cut on the most approved lines from 35/-

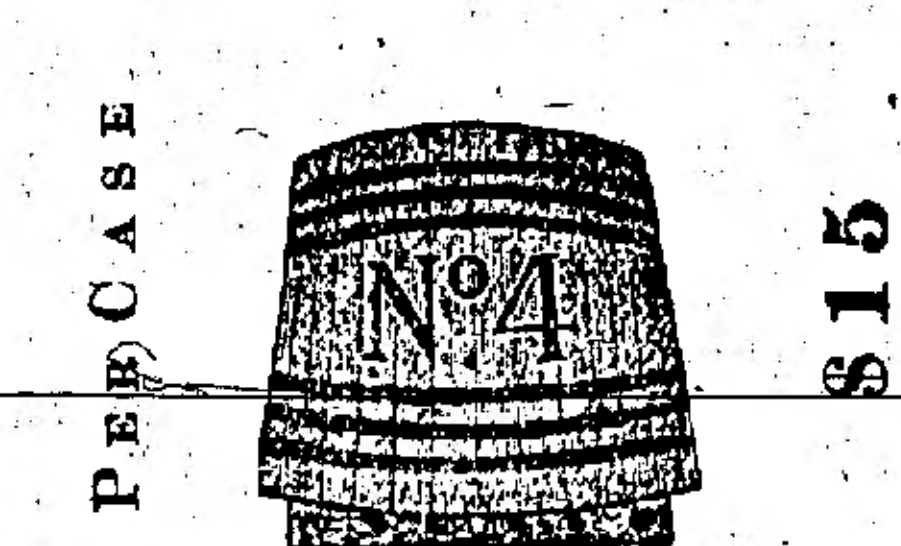
MERRYWEATHERS'
Light Portable "VALIANT."



The
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Weight
10 cwt. 10 lb.
Can be
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through
narrow
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Ask for Illustrated Pamphlet No. 1389.
MERRYWEATHER & SONS, 63, Long Acre, W.C.
Works: Greenwich, S.E., London.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS, AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT



WHILE VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE
OF GREENOCK AND WAS REPRODUCED AS HE WAS SINCE 1851

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Urinary Disorders. Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they are the best of all for the treatment of the system. They are the only pills that can be taken without any harm. They are the only pills that can be taken without any harm. They are the only pills that can be taken without any harm.

CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

UP-TO-DATE
CAMERAS

JUST ARRIVED.

A TACK & CO.

26, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [37]

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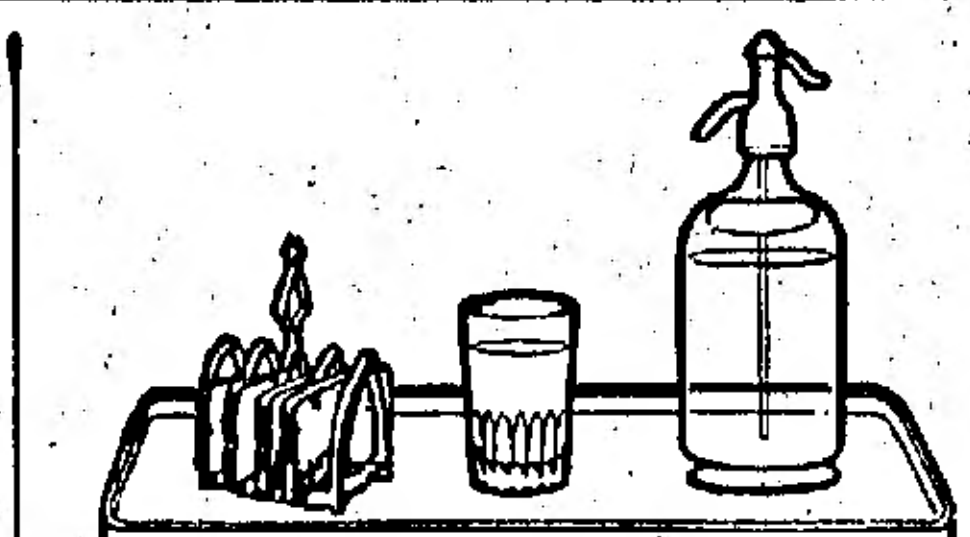
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FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1448]



THE DISMAL DIET OF A DYSPPEPTIC.

FEEDLE DIGESTIVE ORGANS CAN BE STRENGTHENED AND DYSPPEPSIA CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

MORE PROOF FROM JAVA.

TOAST, milk and soda water—that is the dismal diet of many sufferers from Dyspepsia whose system are too weak to digest good nourishing food. Yet by that mode of living the digestion becomes weaker, and less able to recover tone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have cured the worst forms of Indigestion, because they give tone to the digestive organs and strengthened them so they can without distress or pain assimilate food.

As an example of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of disordered digestion may be cited the experience of Mr. Jacques Van Putt, a clerk in the Semarang-Charibon Steamship Co., residing at Tegay, Java. Mr. Van Putt suffered greatly with dyspepsia in one of its many forms. "It is with gladness I am able to declare that I have been completely cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said he during an interview lately.

"About a year ago," continued Mr. Van Putt, "I was suffering with severe and chronic stomach spasms, also with pains in the chest and head. My appetite was very poor. I felt in a general condition of health. When this miserable state of things had gone on for some considerable time I read somewhere about the curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was thus induced to try them, with the result that after taking two bottles of these Pills I felt much relieved, and after four bottles I was cured."

THE WORST CASES HAVE BEEN CURED.

The Chronic Dyspeptic cannot work, eat, sleep, talk or play with any pleasure or profit. Every hour of life is full of misery, and in the worst stage of the malady he is helpless, hopeless and despairing. But the worst cases of Indigestion have yielded to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which are so invaluable for Chronic Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, General Debility, Barly Decay Malaria, Anemia, Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Beri-Beri, Bexema, Scrofula, and Blood Disorders. Ladies suffering with the special ailments which afflict so many of their sex between youth and middle age find prompt and permanent relief from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and these Pills are also the great restorative for men broken down by overwork, excesses, or residence in unhealthy climates. Weak, sickly stunted children grow sturdy and strong with their use. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 88, Kuikiang Road, Shanghai, at \$1.50 Mex. per bottle or 6 bottles for \$8 Mex.

JOINT STOCK SHARES

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth in their weekly share report, dated March 5th, state:—A fairly good demand for investment purposes has again been in evidence in our market during the past week, and rates in many cases have again improved. The general tone at the close being one of continued firmness. The features of the period under review have been a further substantial advance in Banks, and to some extent in China Sugars also, whilst Shanghai Docks and Hongkong Wharves also show a further gratifying appreciation. Exchange on London has declined to 18 1/2 T.T., and Bar Silver to 23 1/2. The T.T. rate on Shanghai is quoted at 74 1/2.

BANKS—Hongkong and Shanghai after small sales at 87 1/2 and 87 1/2 rose rapidly to 88 1/2, and the demand continuing, again to 89 1/2, and finally to 90 1/2, at which figure a fairly good business has been transacted. The market closing firm with further buyers. The latest London quotation per Reuter is 234. 10. 0, but an advance on this is naturally anticipated when next advice cover to hand. Nationals continue to request at 85 1/2, but no business is reported.

MARINE INSURANCES—Unions are easier at 82 1/2 at which figure a small sale is reported. China Traders, North Chinas, and Yangtzes are unchanged, but in request at quotations, and it is probable that Cautions could also be placed at the quoted rate, viz. 187 1/2.

PINE INSURANCES—Hongkong has receded slightly, and are obtainable at small extent, at 83 1/2. Chinas after a small sale at 81 1/2 cum div. have advanced to 89 1/2 ex the dividend and bonus of 88 per share paid to-day.

SHIPPING—Hongkong, Canton and Macao are firm with buyers at 82 1/2 but no shares appear available under 82 1/2. Indo-China has been booked at 39 1/2 pfs. and 81 1/2 dls combined, and more shares could probably be disposed of at these rates. Douglases continue in request at 84, and Shell Transports at the improved rate of 52 1/2. China and Manilas are still offering at 81 1/2.

MINES—Lanang has been booked at \$600 cum the dividend of Pcs. 37 1/2 (Interim account of 1908, Coupon 16) paid in Paris on the 1st instant, and more shares are wanted. Raubs are easier with sellers at 83 1/2. Chinese Engineering have been booked and are in further request at 115 1/2.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are quiet with sellers at 87 1/2. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves after sales at 47 and 48 1/2 close steady with probable buyers at the higher rate. Shanghai Docks in the early part of the week were again done at 71 1/2 of 84 and later at 71 1/2, but on the demand continuing with increased strength from the North the rate rose rapidly to 71 1/2, 71 1/2, 71 1/2, and finally to 71 1/2 at which figure the market closes strong. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have advanced in the North to 71 1/2 with buyers, but no local business is reported.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS—Hongkong Lands continue in request, but no shares are available at the quotation of 896. Kowloon Lands and West Point are quiet at last quotations with no business to report. Hongkong Estates after further sales at 83 1/2 are somewhat easier with no buyers over 86 1/2. Hongkong Hotels have weakened slightly, shares being now available but without buyers at 890. Shanghai Lands are unchanged at 115 and without local business.

COTTON MILLS—Ewos have been sold to the North at 104 since which the rate has advanced to 105. Other Northern stocks in this section also show advances the latest quotations to hand being Soy Chees 115, 310, Internationals 115, 83 1/2, and Lion King Mows 115. 88. Hongkong have been booked at 89 at which rate the market closes steady.

MISCELLANEOUS—Bells Asbestos continue in request at 810, and Campbell, Moores at 89. China Borneo have been done at the

improved rate of 812 and close in further request. Coments have been booked at 89.50, 89.55 and 89.60, and more shares are procurable at the latter rate. There are buyers of China Providents at 89.20. Dairy Farms at 814. Electrics at 818. Union Water Boats at 810. China Light and Powers at 84 1/2, and Watsons at 89. Less are procurable at 8205.

DESERTEED MINE TO BE WORKED FOR RADIUM.

NEW INDUSTRY.

For something like fifty years past there has stood on the outskirts of the town of St. Ives, Cornwall, an ugly heap of refuse—clay and stones taken from the old Wheal Trewith copper mine, and thrown aside as worthless.

It has always been an eyesore to the artists of the town, and a despair to the speculative builders, who saw a useful site spoiled.

No one knew, and few even guessed that this ugly heap was worth perhaps a hundred times as much as an equal quantity of unrefined rock from the Rand, or that it contained, in comparatively large quantities, radium.

Radium, as most people know now, is extracted from uranium, which, in its turn, is the product of pitchblende. This pitchblende, which in appearance is like solidified tar, is a very rare substance.

A small quantity has been found in France—at Nogent-sur-Meuse—and larger deposits exist at the Joachimsthal mines in Bohemia. Now it is known that Cornwall undoubtedly contains a very large quantity.

More than a hundred men have started work at the Trewith Mine to extract the pitchblende, which lies about the surface and deep in the workings. The excavation of the mine work may almost be described as epoch-making.

The possibilities of radium are only half known yet. Experiments are restricted by the infinitesimal quantity which exists—less than a pound in the entire world—but all scientists are agreed that it possesses properties far more wonderful than the philosopher's stone.

REVOLUTIONARY EFFECT.

The quantity which is likely to be extracted from the Cornish pitchblende will have a revolutionary effect on medical science, and possibly even on commerce, for it is admitted that radium has commercial possibilities.

Mr. Francis Davitt pointed out when he was president of the British Association two years ago that radium was millions of times more powerful than dynamite, and that there was enough energy in a pound and a half to drive a cruiser 6,000 miles at high speed.

It is estimated by those connected with the mine at St. Ives that the pitchblende there will yield about one and one-hundredth grain to the ton. This is a quantity about the size of a pinhead, and its value would probably be between \$2,000 and \$15,000.

At present it is next to impossible to fix a price for radium, but it is obvious to have a price fixed in terms of new gold.

The beginning of work at St. Ives marks the first attempt ever made to extract radium in England; and it is hoped, too, that it marks a revival of the Cornish mining industry.

Half a century ago the Trewith Mine was worked for copper, and then at a lower level for tin. Altogether some 2100,000 worth of metal was taken out. Every day valuable pitchblende was thrown away with the other rubbish.

UNKNOWN GOLCONDA.

There is a story of a stupid mine manager who thought the pitchblende was black copper, and consigned it to such. It was indignantly thrown back at him, and feeling very crestfallen, he put it on the rubbish heap.

From other parts of the county a little pitchblende was exported to Italy and Germany, where uranium was extracted. Uranium besides being the basis of radium, has a high commercial value of its own. It is extensively used as an alloy and in the coloured glass industry.

No one in England has known much about its manufacture, and the German metallurgists have been allowed to make a virtual corner.

Small lumps in St. Ives have kept pieces of pitchblende for us centuries, for as it is rubbed and held in a dark place it gives off a curious dull light. Once a resident in the town sent a lump to a leading scientist for examination, and was told that the few pounds of pitchblende was worth £10 in gold.

Nevertheless, it was left to a firm of mining engineers unconnected with the county to see the possibilities of the old mine.

The men now engaged at St. Ives are turning over the rubbish to find the pitchblende. When work was given up at the mine the shafts were closed up. These have now been rediscovered.

When the rubbish has been all turned over, work will be begun in the mine. It is known that a great quantity of rock and earth lies in the workings already blasted, and that the work of finding the pitchblende will thus be rendered comparatively easy.

The mine, however, is flooded. Most Cornish mines were drained when working was going on to a common centre, from which the water was pumped. Most of them communicated in their lower levels, so that when they were abandoned all that were connected were flooded.

The work of drying the Trewith mine will be a lengthy process, but plans are already being made for the erection of pumping machinery.

The water in the mine opens up another prospect. It must be radio-active, and therefore have a high medical value. The worth of radium baths is well known in the treatment of certain complaints, and there is a possibility of radium baths being established at St. Ives.

There is one other point of view that may some day have to be considered in connection with radium. Dr. Jekyl, when he changed his personality, let loose a demon beyond the control of man. What may be the effect of the unleashing of a force of incredible power such as must follow the production of radium on a large scale?

A ready one serious problem has arisen, and that is the impossibility of keeping even a small quantity together, and so the amount in existence is widely distributed particles.

There is no structure in existence that would hold a pound of radium.

SHOWMAN AND PRESIDENT.

OFFER TO MR. ROOSEVELT.

A showman named Atlas, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, the winter partner of Buffalo Bill, Pawnee Bill, and Barnum and Bailey, has written to President Roosevelt, offering him an engagement for thirty weeks at \$22,000 weekly, to head a Wild West show to be named "Atlas's Amazing Aggregation of Roosevelt Roughriders." There is no limit to the resourcefulness, enterprise, and ambition of American showmen. Atlas recollects that Mr. Roosevelt has signed an agreement to act as associate editor of an American magazine, and he thoughtfully adds in his letter to the President: "I will gladly sit up several special cars so that you can pursue your literary activities en route." Once Atlas had the privilege of wrestling with President Roosevelt, when the latter was Police Commissioner in New York, and he believes that the President may consider his offer.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE WORLD.

SOME INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS.

Few of us, when we take up our favourite paper at the breakfast table, know the number of papers published daily in the world, or of the many and singular languages in which some of them are printed. Of course the preponderance of such publications appears in the English language, while the entire number published all over the world, in every language and dialect, is between 5,500 and 6,000.

According to the New York Times, Germany publishes nine hundred odd dailies, one of which, the Post-Zeitung, of Frankfurt, is the oldest newspaper in Europe. Great Britain prints about 250 daily papers, but their circulation average larger is much than the ordinary American daily. Paris prints about 150 different dailies—more than the combined number printed in the Cities of London, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston combined.

The papers published in the native districts of India are circulated among, and read by more than any other dailies on the globe—a single paper, it is said, being circulated from house to house through an entire village, and read until it is completely worn out. Six papers from the entire collection of Persian periodicals—one printed in Syria and five in the native vernacular. Until lately none of these Persian papers was printed from type but was engraved. The Island of Borneo boasts a paper printed in English, called the Sarawak Gazette, size only 8 by 15 inches, but which was first issued in August, 1807.

"LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE ARCTIC."

Until a few years ago the newspapers of Iceland were supposed to be printed "furthest north." But now there is a publication called the Eydio, printed within the Arctic Circle at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska. This is only issued once a year, but it is a very "newsy" sheet, and is published at a missionary school. It is up to date, too, its editorial column claiming "largest circulation in the Arctic!" It has departments devoted to "local happenings," "mail notes," "society and fashion," "marriage notices," &c.

NEWS PAPERS IN CHINA.

China, with all its vast population, boasts comparatively very few daily newspapers, but among them are the two oldest papers in the world. The Ku Hsin, said to be compiled by Europeans the oldest paper, it has been issued a thousand years. But the Tsing-Pao, or "Peking," Gazette was first published 500 years before the Norman conquest, and has been issued without interruption for nearly 1,400 years.

The Tsing Pao has the appearance of a yellow-backed magazine of twenty-four octavo pages, each page containing seven columns, consisting of seven "characters." Two editions are published—an edition de luxe for the Court and the upper classes at a cost of 24 cents a month, and an edition inferior in paper and printing, costing 16 cents a month. It has a circulation of about 10,000; it chronicles the movements of the Emperor and of the Court, and prints the Ministerial reports. It is probably the most exact newspaper in the world; the punishment for an error in printing was, until recently at least, instant death.

EARLY DIFFICULTY IN CALIFORNIA.

Austria claims newspapers printed in a greater number of languages than any other country. They comprise German, Italian, French, Magyar or Hungarian, Greek, Latin, Polish, Serbian, Sclavic, and Hebrew. The most remarkable of them all is the Aspa Com-parationis, Literatum, Universalis, being a semi-monthly of comparative literature, with contributions from all over the world and in many tongues.

As might be expected, some ingenious samples of journalism are found among old-time newspapers in the United States. For instance, the first English paper published in old California. The Californian appeared at Monterey August 14, 1845, and, as the following paragraph selected from its columns will show, under certain difficulties:—

"Our Alphabet.—Our type is a Spanish font picked up here in a cloister, and has no v's, w's, or it's. There is none in the Spanish alphabet. I have sent to the Sandwich Islands for this letter; in the meantime v's must use two v's. Our paper at present is that used for wrapping cigars."

As your teeth are wanted to last—for years to come—begin now to use

Calvert's
Tooth Powder

However perfect your teeth may naturally be, they still require, and will well repay, the slight trouble and the short time you should daily give to their care.

The regular use of Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder ensures a complete antiseptic cleansing, helps the toothbrush to do its work easily, pleasantly, and thoroughly, and thus assists your own efforts towards keeping the teeth in the best possible condition.

Sold by local Chemists and Storekeepers. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

65

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

Sarola

RELIEVES ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, HEAT, IRRITATION, TAN, &c.

KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH, AND WHITE ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Refreshing the complexion during the summer.

Solely 1/6, 1/6, and 1/6 each.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

66

For Catarrh.

Old, Northampton.
Dear Sirs,—After suffering from bronchial catarrh and stomach catarrh without relief for several years, I was advised by an eminent authority to try Angier's Emulsion. After taking your medicine for some weeks, I have been entirely cured of both the above troublesome complaints, and have also become stronger in every way than I have been for many years. I can confidently recommend all who are troubled with similar ailments to take your excellent preparation of petroleum.

(Signed) Rev. H. K. HASLAM.

Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.)

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER EMULSIONS.

Angier's Emulsion is entirely different and superior to all other emulsions because it combines the remarkable healing properties of our special petroleum with the tonic properties of the hypophosphites. It is at once an unequalled lung remedy, a great aid to digestion, and a pleasant tonic that benefits the entire system. Angier's Emulsion is invaluable in all catarrhal affections of throat, lungs, stomach or intestines.

ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., 32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.

A GIFT FROM ENGLAND.

PEACH'S TABLE DAMASK

FREE! Given away. LACE TABLE CENTRE. Sent FREE with Catalogue and Buyers Guide of CURTAINS, MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, DOWN QUILTS, CARPETS, RUGS, FURNITURE, Knockdown makes for Shipping. LADIES' COSTUMES, UNDERWEAR, SHOES, etc. GENTS' CLOTHING, HOSIERY, BOOTS, etc. Grasp the fact that though miles away you can buy DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURING CENTRE at first cost and save money. Customers order regularly from the most distant parts of the Empire. Instructions carefully carried out. Patterns FREE. Parcels despatched by every Mail.

MARVELLOUS PARCEL 22/6 Half Parcel 11/6 Parcel 2 White Damask Table Cloths, 24 yards, by 2 yards, rich pattern hemmed. 2 White Damask Table Cloths, 60 inches Long, 54 inches wide, special make, in cotton, having the effect of Linen. 2 Irish Cambric Tea Cloths, hand-embroidered and drawn thread. 2 Handsome Tray Covers, Irish hand-embroidered and drawn thread.

HIGH IN QUALITY. LOW IN PRICE. LET US SHOW YOU A PARCEL. Write to-day for valuable information. Testimonials sent from Customers in your District. Price Lists only can be obtained at the Office of this Paper, if you want the FREE GIFT send direct to—

SAML. PEACH & SON, Box 694, THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, ENG.

PREMIUM BONES

We are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS? They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from 240 to 240,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS. We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Installments ranging from 15s. to £20. Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

PULICIDE.

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.

MOST EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING PLAGUE, CHOLERA, MALARIA, ETC. BY DESTROYING FLEAS, MOSQUITOS AND ALL NOXIOUS INSECTS AND VERMIN AND ALL DISEASE GERMS.

AS SUPPLIED TO AND RECOMMENDED BY THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT, HONGKONG, AND USED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CHEAP. HARMLESS. CONVENIENT. EFFECTIVE.

DIRECTIONS—A teaspoonful (quarter pint) to be added to a pailful (three gallons) of water. To be used for washing floors, clothes, utensils, etc., etc.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

Sarola

RELIEVES ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, HEAT, IRRITATION, TAN, &c.

KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH, AND WHITE ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Refreshing the complexion during the summer.

Solely 1/6, 1/6, and 1/6 each.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

66

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 6th March	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NORE	About 10th March	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, SUMATRA, MOI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. E. W. Bruce	About 12th March	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 19th March	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	CHIHUI	On 6th March, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	On 7th March, 10 A.M.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	SUNGKIANG	On 7th March, 10 A.M.
MANILA	TEAN	On 9th March, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHINHUA	On 11th March, 4 P.M.
MANILA	TAMING	On 16th March, 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	CHANGSHA	On 8th April, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAUL".
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. REDUCED FARES: Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. SCHEDULE SHANGHAI STEAMERS leaving every Thursday and Sunday. Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon. Fare \$40 Single and \$70 Return. Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
Hongkong, 6th March, 1909.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI VIA SWATOW, SHANGHAI & AMOI.	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 7th March, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOI & POOCHOW.	"BUJUN MARU"	TUESDAY, 9th March, at 8 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Ample, Unrivaled Table.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Saturday, 6th March, Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	WINGSANG	Sunday, 7th March, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	ESANG	Sunday, 7th March, 10 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	YUENSANG	Wednesday, 10th March, 4 P.M.
MANILA	FOOKSANG	Friday, 12th March, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KORE & MOI	FOOKSANG	Tuesday, 23rd March, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.
The Steamers "KUTSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.
Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 7th March, at 10 A.M.
"HAICHING"	SWATOW, AMOI & POOCHOW	TUESDAY, 9th March, at Noon.
"HAITAN"	SWATOW, AMOI & POOCHOW	FRIDAY, 12th March, at Noon.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1909.

[10]

HONGKONG-MANILA.



Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct	On 6th Mar., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 13th Mar., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.

[14-174]

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
TSINGTAU and VLADIVOSTOK	"ASIA"	About 8th March.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"CATHAY"	About 20th March.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KORE	"TRANQUEBAR"	About Mid. of March.

For Further Particulars apply to
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909.MELOCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS— EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9000 TONS PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

ATSUTA MARU	(Capt. W. THOMPSON)	About Wed. 7th April.
MIYASAKI MARU	(Capt. W. BAINBRIDGE)	About Wed. 5th May.
KITANO MARU	(Capt. —)	About Wed. 2nd June.
HIRANO MARU	(Capt. H. FRASER)	About Wed. 30th June.

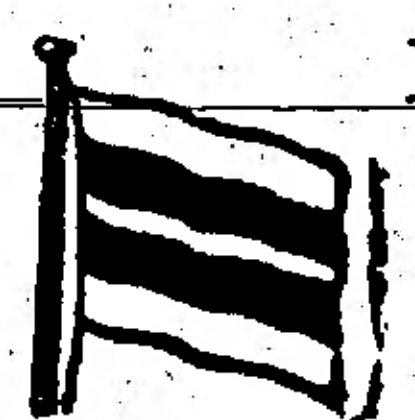
CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

For further particulars apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU	6134	WED/DAI, 17th March, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	INABA MARU	6189	WED/DAI, 31st March, at Daylight.
NAGASAKI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU	5827	TUESDAY, 16th March, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	SHINANO MARU	6388	TUESDAY, 30th March, at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU	5539	FRIDAY, 19th March, at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU	5076	FRIDAY, 16th April, at Noon.
	TOTOMI MARU	5076	WED/DAI, 17th March, at Noon.
	YEBOSHI MARU	4132	THURSDAY, 18th March, at Noon.
		3798	THURSDAY, 18th March, at Noon.

* Omitting Yokohama.
† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.
‡ Through Passengers Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
For Further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chester Road.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

[15]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through-Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, and all North and South American Ports.
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KORE:	
S.S. AMBRIA	10th March
S.S. BRISGAVIA	20th March
S.S. BELGRAVIA	31st March
S.S. SILESIA	12th April
S.S. SUBVIA	18th April
S.S. SCANDIA	27th April
S.S. SENEGBAMBIA	10th May
S.S. SEGOVIA	17th May

HOMeward.

FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. WESTPHALIA	9th March.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SAXONIA	13th March.
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	
S.S. DORTMUND	22nd March.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

Hongkong Office.

[12]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
BETWEEN

CHINA AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN (DALNY).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Changchun (Kwanhsung), in connection with Siberian Express trains at Harbin, by a train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping and Dining Cars expressly built for the Company by the Pullman Car Co.

BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:

RYOJUN LINE—For Ryojun (Port Arthur), 2 hours from Dairen.
YINGKOU LINE—For Yingkou (Newchung), 3 hours from Tashihchiao Junction.
FUSHUN LINE—For the famous Fushun Collieries from Suchiatun Junction.
ANTUNG-HSIEN LINE—A light railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsien connecting with the Korean Railway.
STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "KORE MARU" (2,877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de Luxe).

RAILWAY HOTELS—"YAMATO" HOTEL (Tel. Add: "YAMATO").
At DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (KWANCHENGZU), all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and comfort.

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FUSHUN COAL
Fresh stock always on hand.

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[137]

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
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Head Office for the Far East—
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HONGKONG.

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14, WATER STREET,
YOKOHAMA.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.	STEAMERS.
ALESIA, German str., 3,376, Ernst, 1st March—Portland 28th Jan. and Moji 25th Feb.	VENUS, American str., 608, G. Bontrier, 23th Feb.—Manila 24th Feb.—Jorge & Co.
Flour—Portland Asiatic Steamship Co.	WAISHING, British str., 1,170, W. F. Richard, 3rd March—Chinkiang 27th Feb. General
AMARA, British str., 1,565, Matlock, 3rd Mar.—Wakamatsu 26th Feb., Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha.	WINGSANG, British str., 1,517, Jas. Smith, 28th Feb.—Chinkiang 20th and Chefoo 22nd Feb., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ANGEL, German str., 1,001, C. Kumpel, 24th Feb.—Bangkok 12th February, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.	YATSHING, British str., 1,424, Courtney, 3rd March—Moji 26th February, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ANHU, British str., 1,351, J. Menhrel, 3rd March—Shanghai 25th Feb., General—Butterfield & Swire.	YERIMO MARU, Japanese str., 2,531, Kabayashi, 28th Feb.—Kutchinotun 23rd Feb., Coal—Osaka Shosha Kaisha.
BABON, Dalmatian, British str., 2,503, Hoy, 28th Feb.—Cardiff 9th Jan., Patent Fuel—British Government.	YESAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,329, Aoki, 4th March—Kutchinotun 26th February, Coal—Mitsui Bishi Kaisha.
BENGLACH, British str., 2,679, McMillan, 24th Feb.—Moji 25th February, Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	YORIKI MARU, Jap. str., 2,356, Nakamura, 3rd March—Moji 25th February, Coal—Ataka & Co.
CHIBBI, British str., 1,142, Wanner, 1st March—Hongkong and Hoihow 26th February, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.	
CHYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,426, W. W. Greiner, 28th Feb.—San Francisco 30th Jan., General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	
CHIYEN, Chinese str., 1,177, 'S' Stewart, 2nd March—Shanghai 26th Feb. and Swatow 1st March, General—Chinese.	
ENTREES OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, E. Boeham, 20th Feb.—Vancouver 28th Jan. General—C. P. R. Co.	
ERROLL, British str., 2,889, L. James, 28th February—Bangkok 21st Feb., Ballast—Dodwell & Co.	
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,228, Vincent, 28th Feb.—Chinkiang 25th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, Lishman, 26th February—Moji 20th February, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
GERMANIA, German str., 1,741, C. Jorgensen, 28th Feb.—Chinkiang 23rd Feb., General—Jensen & Co.	
HALLVAD, Norwegian str., 1,066, R. Ronneberg, 26th February—Haiphong 24th February, General—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.	
HELENE, German str., 771, Jensen, 26th Feb.—Swatow 25th Feb., General—Jensen & Co.	
HONGKONG, French str., 742, Corneliussen, 24th Feb.—Haiphong and Hoihow 22nd Feb., General—A. B. Marty.	
IOHANG, British str., 1,225, Tuelen, 23rd Feb.—Chinkiang 17th Feb., General—Butterfield & Swire.	
JOHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,859, K. Hayashi, 5th Feb.—Moji 30th Jan., Coal—Ataka & Co.	
KAMAKURA MARU, Japanese str., 3,798, Wm. Wade, 4th March—London 23rd January, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	
KELD, Norwegian str., 910, Heller, 21st Feb.—Daly 15th February, General—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.	
KUMANG, British str., 2,077, E. J. Buller, 1st March—Calcutta via Singapore 23rd Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
KWANTAH, Chinese str., 1,536, W. H. Lunt, 19th Feb.—Shanghai 17th Feb., General—Chinese.	
MATHILDE, German str., 831, A. P. Ulderup, 3rd March—Haiphong and Hoihow 2nd March, Rice and General—Jensen & Co.	
NAMARU, British str., 2,591, C. M. E. Lake, 26th Feb.—Yokohama, Kobe and Moji 24th Feb., General and Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
RIEGL, American str., 1,758, Jorge Sievert, 3rd March—Manila 28th February, Sugar—Arratoon V. Apear & Co.	
RUBI, British str., 1,619, R. Almond, 2nd Mar.—Manila 27th Feb., General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.	
SHINNO MARU, Jap. str., 1,420, Y. Furukawa, 24th Feb.—Moji 17th Feb., Coal—Nika.	
SINGAN, British str., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 25th February—Haiphong and Hoihow 23rd February, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
SYRONHUS, British str., 4,003, Stott, 4th March—Batavia 16th Jan. and Singapore 24th Feb., Kerosine Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.	
SUNGKIANG, British str., 897, G. H. Pennefather, 2nd March—Iloilo 26th February, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.	
TELEMACHUS, Brit. str., 1,340, Edwards, 2nd March—Saigon 26th February, Rice—Chinese.	
TIENTSIN, British str., 1,227, G. W. Fedy, 15th Feb.—Ombaya 21st Jan. and Samarang 2nd Feb., Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.	

SAVARESE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure
English Oil Not made of Gelsoline.
Full directions All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESE'S

[41]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
CARLOWITZ & Co. Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6. 87 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906.

[1445]

ON SALE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY
On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver.

FROM 1893 TO 1905;

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.
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"CAPSTAN" MIXTURE

A Unique
Smoking Mixture.

"Let those smoke now who never smoked before,
And those who always smoked—now smoke the more."

IN THREE STRENGTHS:—MILD, MEDIUM & FULL

SOLD EVERYWHERE



314

Quo Vadis

TURKISH LEAF

CIGARETTES

Grade 50 (Standard Quality).

"Quo Vadis" are an entirely new departure in Turkish blends; they are beautifully mellow in flavour and are perfectly free from all added scented matter and their seductively delicious aroma is that of the selected leaf in its natural form.

Sold in every part of the World in hermetically sealed decorated tins and also in our patent air-tight vacuum tins of 25, 50 and 100.

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THE CHINA DIRECTORY
AND
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FOR
1909.
THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ISSUE

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside. Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDES FOR THE TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with the place, its history, topography, &c., &c. The information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts, is set out, and containing statistics of the TRADES of each country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume. Royal Octavo—Complete with Fifteen Maps, and Plans, pp. 1,720, \$10.00. Directory only pp. 1,300, \$4.00.

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Tientsin	Shanghai	Shanghai
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Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai
Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai

JAPAN AND FORMOSA

Yokohama

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have been engraved by one of the most eminent firms in Great Britain and are corrected and bought up to date. They consist this year of fourteen of the following:—

COLORS PLATS OF FLAGSHIP FOREIGN HONGS

PLAN OF THE FAR EAST

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA

PLAN OF KOREA AND HYOGO

PLAN OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS, TIENTSIN

PLAN OF TIENTSIN (KIAOCHOW)

PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSION, SHANGHAI

PLAN OF HONGKONG (SHANGHAI) WITH INSET

Showing the EXTENDED SETTLEMENT

LARGE PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA

PLAN OF THE PEAK

PLAN OF NEW TERRITORY (KOWLOON)

PLAN OF KOWLOON

PLAN OF MANILA

PLAN OF SINGAPORE

PLAN OF BATAVIA

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February 26th, 1909.

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White Rice, 2nd Quality, 100 lbs. 16

White Rice, 3rd Quality, 100 lbs. 14

White Rice, 4th Quality, 100 lbs. 12

White Rice, 5th Quality, 100 lbs. 10

White Rice, 6th Quality, 100 lbs. 8

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